



Leyland Urban District Council

---

# ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

Year ended 31st December, 1967



C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
<u>REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH</u>	3 - 46
Members of the Public Health Committee and Staff	3
Introduction	5 - 6
Physical Features of the Area: Statistics of the Area	7 - 9
Vital Statistics and Causes of Deaths	10 - 17
Tuberculosis	17 - 20
General Provisions of Health Services in the Area	21 - 25
Infectious Disease: Food	26 - 32
Water Supply: Drainage & Sewerage: Private Streets	32 - 38
Schools: Housing	39 - 42
Factories & Workshops	42 - 43
New Legislation	44 - 46
<u>REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR</u>	47 - 78
Introduction	47 - 48
Visits and Housing	49 - 51
Rodent Control: Drainage & Sewerage	51 - 54
Infectious Disease: Offices & Shops	55 - 56
Slaughterhouses and Food	57 - 62
Disinfestation: Clean Air	63 - 64
Public Conveniences: Mortuary: Caravans: Noise Abatement: Rag Flock Act	65 - 66
Lethal Chamber: Petroleum Regulations: Animal Boarding Establishments	67 - 69
Public Cleansing & Salvage	69 - 78



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29731410>



LEYLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

---oOo---

1967/68

Chairman of the Council

Councillor W.M. JACKSON, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor DR. J. HALL

Councillor H. BANKS, J.P.

Councillor S.T.D. KELLEY

Councillor A. BARNES, J.P.

Councillor I.E. ROBERTS

Councillor A.B. CHURCH

Councillor L.F.I. SPENCE

Councillor MRS. R.B. KELLEY, J.P.

Councillor R. WILKINSON, J.P.

Clerk of the Council

- W.C.F. GODSELL (Solicitor)

Medical Officer of Health

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D., also Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4, Lancashire County Council and Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Chorley, the Adlington, Fulwood, Longridge, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell Urban District Councils and to Preston and Chorley Rural District Councils.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

N.T.W. POVER, L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.,  
Also Senior Assistant Divisional Medical Officer.

Chief Public Health Inspector

G. WALSH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,  
Also Cleansing Superintendent  
Petroleum Officer.

Additional Public Health Inspector

M. EASTHAM, M.A.P.H.I.





PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
74, TOWNGATE,  
LEYLAND, LANCs.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the year ended 31st December 1967

To the Chairman and Members of the Council  
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District of Leyland for the year ended 31st December 1967.

The population of the District at mid-June 1967 was 22,160 according to the published Registrar General's estimate, which is 430 higher than that for the previous year.

The number of live births attributable to the District during 1967 was 452 or 9 more than in the previous year which gives a birth rate of 20.4 (19.8 adjusted). As the birth rate for England and Wales was 17.2, Leyland's birth rate is still above the national average.

The number of deaths at 253 was 39 more than the previous year, giving an actual death rate of 11.4 as compared with 11.2 for the country as a whole. The number of deaths from heart diseases decreased by 2 from 93 to 91 but vascular lesions of the nervous system increased by 14 making the total 35. The number of deaths from malignant diseases increased from 32 to 41 and of these deaths, 12 were from cancer of the lung or bronchus as compared with 5 the previous year. The death rate from all forms of cancer for the District was 1.85 and that for cancer of the lung and bronchus 0.54, whilst the corresponding national figures were 2.27 and 0.58 respectively.

The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 13, which is 9 more than last year, the actual causes of death being shown on Page 16. This gives an infant mortality rate of 29.0 per thousand live births as against a national average of 18.3. There were no deaths from Tuberculosis as compared with 3 the previous year.



The number of notifiable infectious diseases received was 214 as compared with 398 the previous year. This decrease is accounted for by a fall in the number of cases of Measles from 393 to 198. There were 7 cases of Whooping Cough which is 5 more than last year. There were still no cases of Poliomyelitis or Diphtheria notified, the last cases being in 1956 and 1945 respectively. Nevertheless it is still considered to be vitally important that vaccination and immunisation against Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus (lock jaw) and Whooping Cough should be maintained at the highest possible level. A vaccine against Measles has also been available to a limited extent for some time and the Ministry of Health is planning a campaign of vaccination against this disease to commence in 1968. Although Measles is generally regarded as a mild disease in this country the incidence is very high and serious complications are more common than generally realised. It is hoped, therefore, that parents of children who have not had Measles will co-operate in ensuring that their children are protected by this vaccine. A good response could well result in the virtual elimination of yet another infectious disease.

A study of Mr. Walsh's section of the Report will show that he has, as usual, been very busy in a wide variety of aspects of public health.

Development in the District still continues to be complicated, as the Ministerial decision in regard to the proposed New City has not yet been announced. Nevertheless 102 dwellings were completed during the year by the Local Authority and 123 by private enterprise.

The major extensions to the sewage disposal works continued throughout the year and good progress was made. The extensions when completed should adequately serve a population of 30,000.

In conclusion I must express my sincere thanks to Mr. Walsh and the staff of the Public Health Department for their willing assistance and co-operation at all times. My thanks are also due to other officers and staff of the Council for their ready help whenever it is required. I would also gratefully acknowledge the generous support and encouragement which the members of the Council extend to me.

I have the honour to be  
Your obedient Servant

J. WALKER

Medical Officer of Health



### Physical Features of the Area

As the physical features of an area very rarely change the following information has already appeared in previous Reports. For the sake of continuity and the benefit of those who will be reading the Report for the first time the short description which appears below would seem to be appropriate.

The Urban District comprises an irregular shaped area, with its greater diameter north and west. The height in the west is approximately 55 feet above the datum line rising in the east to 250 feet. On the whole, the area is level, and rises and falls are of a gentle nature.

Geologically, the District lies on a plain of Triassic Rock, upon which are deposited a Lower Boulder Clay layer, a layer of Middle Drift Sand and an Upper Boulder Clay layer. In the southern part of the District, there is an outcrop of sand of considerable depth and approximately 400 yards in width. This outcrop dips steeply so that in the neighbourhood of Golden Hill it is some 80 feet below the surface. The three layers vary considerably in depth in different parts of the area.

Water is found in the Middle Drift Sand and the presence of this probably accounted for the selection of this area by settlers in the distant past.

In the Midge Hall area there is a layer of peat some 12 feet in depth overlying the three layers of Glacial Drift.

The River Lostock is the main natural drainage outlet for the District. Into it run several small brooks including the Wymott on the western side, Bryning Brook from the east with Shaw Brook and Hollins Brook in the south. Bryning Brook changes its name to Bow Brook and Bannister Brook during its course through the District, finally entering the River Lostock as Mill Brook. Shaw Brook becomes Wade Brook before entering the River



Statistics of the Area

Area in Acres	3,804
Population (Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population Mid 1967)	22,160
Population (Census 1961)	19,413
Population (Census 1951)	14,719
Population (Census 1931)	10,573
Number of inhabited houses 1967 (estimated)	7,400
Number of dwellings occupied at 1951 Census	4,500
Total number of dwellings at 1951 Census (occupied and vacant)	4,586
Rateable Value 1966/67	£787,272
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate 1966/67	£3,144.4704

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

The Consultant's appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, Messrs. Robert Matthew, Johnson, Marshall & Partners of Welwyn Garden City, Herts., issued a comprehensive report on a "Study for a City" in Central Lancashire which in addition to the Leyland area should be developed to a population of 70,000 and that in the study area as a whole the population in this central Lancashire city, stretching from Longridge in the north east to Chorley in the south, would be something in the order of half a million people as compared with the present quarter of a million and that these proposals should be completed by approximately 1991. A short time after the publication of the proposals, which naturally created great interest in the locality, the Minister announced that before making a decision whether to proceed or not with the proposals, that he had asked for an impact study to be made on the effect the proposed New City should have on east Lancashire. The same Consultants were appointed to carry out this further study. The result of all this activity had a further inhibiting effect on current development within the area and many local decisions were awaiting upon the Minister's overall decision on the New City.

The development company continued to acquire various house and shop premises in the Towngate area with the exception of one property. They have, during the year, demolished most of the property they had acquired but re-building has not yet been commenced. Various architects drawings have been submitted to and approved by the local authority and the ultimate development is expected to be some 30 shops with office accommodation over, 2 Supermarkets and an open market in the Leyland Cross area.

With a high level of employment in local industries there is a high level of prosperity and social conditions, particularly in respect of housing are good. With the continued growth of the District the demand for further amenities continues to be made and schemes which appeared to be out of the question several years ago become more practicable when there is a sufficient basic population to support them.



Vital Statistics

Births

Live Births

					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	206	218	424
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	20	8	28
Total	...	...	...	...	226	226	452

Birth Rate per 1,000 Population 20.4

Stillbirths

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total	...	...	...	...	5	2	7

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000  
Total Live and Stillbirths 15.0

TABLES OF VITAL STATISTICS

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths	
	No. of Births	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. of Deaths	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. of Still- births	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1967	452	20.4	253	11.4	7	15.0
" 1966	443	20.4	214	9.8	8	17.7
" 1965	444	21.0	196	9.3	7	15.5
" 1964	465	22.5	202	9.8	6	12.7
" 1963	380	18.7	210	10.3	3	7.8
" 1962	406	20.5	193	9.8	9	21.0
Average 5 Years 1962-66	428	20.6	203	9.8	7	15.0



Maternal and Infant Mortality

	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality	
			Total Under 1 Year	
	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1967	Nil	Nil	13	29.0
" 1966	Nil	Nil	4	9.0
" 1965	Nil	Nil	7	15.8
" 1964	Nil	Nil	13	28.0
" 1963	Nil	Nil	10	26.3
" 1962	1	2.41	10	24.0
Average 5 Years 1962-66	0.2	0.5	8.8	20.6

In order to show further detailed information on the deaths in very early childhood, separate mortality rates are given for the Early Neo-Natal period which covers the deaths of infants under one week of age, and for the Perinatal Mortality period, which in addition to the Early Neo-Natal deaths, includes the figures for stillbirths.

Further Analysis of Infant Mortality

	<u>Neo-Natal</u> (Under 4 Weeks)		<u>Early Neo-Natal</u> (Under 1 Week)		<u>Perinatal</u> (Under 1 Week & Stillbirths)	
	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1967	10	22.0	10	22.0	17	37.0
" 1966	2	4.5	2	4.5	10	22.2
" 1965	6	13.5	6	13.5	13	28.8
" 1964	5	10.8	5	10.8	11	23.4
" 1963	9	23.7	8	21.1	11	28.7
" 1962	6	14.0	6	14.0	15	36.0
Average 5 Years 1962-66	5.6	13.3	5.4	12.8	12.0	27.8

The birth and death rates shown in the previous tables are calculated on the actual figures appertaining to the District. As, however, districts vary in their age/sex composition, the Registrar General has devised a figure by which the birth and death rates are multiplied which takes into account these factors in the population. The birth and death rates already shown are known as the 'crude' rate but when multiplied by the Registrar General's comparability factor, are known as the 'adjusted' rates. The comparability factor for Leyland is 0.97 for births and 1.34 for deaths and this gives the following figures at the adjusted rate.

Adjusted Birth Rate    19.8    Per 1,000 Pop'n.

Adjusted Death Rate    15.3    Per 1,000 Pop'n.



In any comparative table of Vital Statistics the adjusted rates are used and the following table compares Leyland with the County of Lancashire and England and Wales.

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for  
Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	Death Rate (Adjusted)	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still- Births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Leyland Average 5 Years 1962-1966	19.9	13.5	0.5	20.6
1967	19.8	15.3	Nil	29.0
Lancashire 1967	18.07	13.03	0.14	19.97
England and Wales 1967 (Actual)	17.2	11.2	0.20	18.3

Analysis of Causes of Death

The Registrar General has again supplied more comprehensive information on the causes of death during 1967. Age groupings, as well as causes, have been given and this information is repeated in the following tables.

Causes of Death at Different Periods in Life

	Sex	Total All Ages	Age in Years									
			Under One Year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 And Over
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	4
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	2
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	2
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	20	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	7	8
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	3	5
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	34	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	12	11	7
	F	17	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	5	8
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other Heart Disease	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6
	F	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	21
Other Circulatory Disease	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3



Causes of Death at Different Periods in Life  
(continued)

	Sex	Total All Ages	Age in Years									
			Under One Year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and Over
Influenza	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bronchitis	M	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	12	2
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	8	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	F	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Suicide	M	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	141	8	-	-	4	2	4	14	27	46	36
	F	112	5	-	-	-	1	3	11	16	24	52

Diseases of the heart were once again the main cause of death in both males and females. Deaths from malignant diseases increased by 9 as compared with the previous year giving a death rate of 1.85, which is still below the national average of 2.27. Bronchitis and Pneumonia caused respectively 27 and 5 deaths. Vascular lesions of the nervous system produced 35 deaths. These deaths include all forms of 'strokes'.

### Infantile Mortality

There were 13 deaths of infants under one year which is 9 more than the number in 1966. This gives a high infantile mortality rate of 29.0 per 1,000 live births as compared with 9.0 the previous year. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 18.3. The causes of death of the 13 infants is given below.

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>		<u>Cause of Death</u>
M	6 Hours	1a	Acute Pulmonary Haemorrhage
		b	Toxaemia of Pregnancy
		c	Prematurity
M	2 Months	1	Bilateral acute Pneumonia due to Gastro Enteritis
		11	Uraemia
F	3 Days	1a	Meningocele
		b	Hydrocephalus
M	4 Days	1a	Cerebral Haemorrhage
		b	Uraemia
		c	Congenital abnormality of kidneys
M	6 Hours	1a	Atelectasis due to prematurity
F	12 Hours	1a	Atelectasis due to prematurity
		11	Intra-Cranial Haemorrhage
M	1 Day	1a	Cerebral Damage
		b	Anoxia
F	7 Hours	1a	Cerebral Haemorrhage
		b	Precipitate delivery
		c	Prematurity
		11	Large congenital herniation of Diaphragm
M	10 Months	1a	Cor Pulmonale
		b	Congenital abnormality of lungs



<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	
F	2 Days	1a	Pulmonary alveolar Haemorrhage
		b	Neo-natal Polycythaemia
F	11 Months		Asphyxia due to suffocation by bed clothes
M	6 Hours	1a	Partial Atelectasis
		b	Intra-Cranial Haemorrhage
M	1 Day	1a	Prematurity

Tuberculosis

The table below gives the age and sex distribution of the cases added to the Register during the year. These include 2 newly notified cases. It will be noted that there were no deaths attributed to Respiratory Tuberculosis.

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1 - 4								
5 - 14								
15 - 24	1							
25 - 34								
35 - 44		1						
45 - 54								
55 - 64								
65 - 74								
75 up- wards								
Total	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis for England and Wales is 0.037 per 1,000 of home population.

There were 3 people removed from the Register during the current year, 1 having recovered, 1 moved out of the District and 1 having died from another cause. The number of people remaining is given below which shows a decrease of 1 Respiratory, the Non-Respiratory figure remaining the same.

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Male	Female	Male	Female
28	19	3	4
47		7	

Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates  
for Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population		
	Death Rate from Resp- iratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non- Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis
Leyland Average 5 Years 1962 - 1966	0.07	Nil	0.07
1966	0.14	Nil	0.14
1967	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lancashire	0.036	0.002	0.039
England and Wales	0.037	0.005	0.042



Mass Radiography

The No. 1 Mass Miniature Radiography Unit of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board held a Survey in Leyland from the 14th September 1967 to the 24th October 1967. The Medical Director has provided the following information on the response to this Survey.

<u>TYPE OF EXAMINEE</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>COMPARABLE FIGURES</u> <u>FOR 1963</u>
Leyland Motors Ltd.	4,804	470	5,274	5,935
General Public	422	1,000	1,422	620
General Practitioner Referrals	4	6	10	2
Contacts	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>5,245</u>	<u>1,491</u>	<u>6,736</u>	<u>6,557</u>

He comments that the decrease of 661 in the Leyland Motors response may be due to the fact that a special Survey was carried out there last year by request to x-ray people working in dusty atmospheres and probably some of these did not attend again. With regard to the seemingly large increase of 802 in the general public response he points out that these sessions were of longer duration than those held in 1963.

The table on the following page shows the number of cases which were referred to the Chest Clinic for further examinations to be made and gives the type of abnormality found.

	Male	Rate	Female	Rate	Total	Rate
Tuberculosis requiring close clinic supervision or treatment	6	1.1	-	-	6	0.9
Tuberculosis requiring only occasional out-patient supervision	2	0.4	-	-	2	0.3
Malignant Neoplasms	2	0.4	-	-	2	0.3
Non-Malignant Neoplasms	2	-	-	-	2	-
Congenital Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular System	1	-	1	-	2	-
Acquired Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular System	20	-	8	-	28	-
Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F.	1	-	-	-	1	-

Of the 6 examinees found to be suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis and requiring close clinic supervision or treatment it will be noticed that all were males. The age groupings and type of examinee are shown below.

	Under 14	14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & Over	Total
Factories/Offices	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	4
General Public Volunteers	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2



## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### Hospital Accommodation

#### Infectious Disease

The Deepdale Isolation Hospital, Preston, is the one to which patients are normally admitted, although in cases of emergency, Isolation Hospitals further afield may be utilised.

#### General Disease

Ten hospitals were available for patients in this District.

- |      |   |  |
|------|---|--|
| (1)  | Preston Royal Infirmary                                   | } Administered by the<br>Preston & Chorley<br>Management Committee |
| (2)  | Chorley & District Hospital                               |  |
| (3)  | Sharoe Green Hospital, Fulwood                            |  |
| (4)  | Haves Lane Hospital, Chorley                              |  |
| (5)  | Willows Continuation Hospital,<br>Ashton, Preston         |  |
| (6)  | Fulwood Continuation Hospital,<br>Longsands Lane, Fulwood |  |
| (7)  | Ribbleton Hospital, Miller Road,<br>Preston               |  |
| (8)  | Heath Charnock Hospital, Nr. Chorley                      |  |
| (9)  | Lostock Hall Continuation Hospital,<br>Nr. Preston        |  |
| (10) | St. Joseph's Mount Street, Preston                        |  |

#### Venereal Disease

Clinics are held at the Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

### Laboratory Services

The Public Health Laboratory situated in Preston is used to examine specimens for the diagnosis and treatment of cases of infectious disease, the bacteriological examination of milk, food and water, as well as biological examination for Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella organisms in milks.

The Pathological Laboratory of the Preston and Chorley group of hospitals situated at the Preston Royal Infirmary, is available for examining specimens of patients under treatment as well as for pathological specimens for ordinary diseases. Both laboratories are under the direction of Dr. L. Robertson.

#### Services Provided by the County Council

The following services are administered on behalf of the Lancashire County Council by Health Division No. 4, Medical Officer: Dr. J. Walker, 55, Victoria Road, Fulwood, Preston. Telephone: Preston 77263.

#### Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Station, Moss Lane, Leyland, has three ambulances and two dual-purpose vehicles permanently stationed there. There is a staff of 15 providing a 24 hour service, operationally controlled by radio from Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton. Their sphere of operation is not confined to the Urban District alone.

#### Home Nursing Service

This service has 5 District Nursing Sisters who are all State Registered Nurses and 2 District Nurses who are State Enrolled. In addition there are 2 male District Charge Nurses who are also State Registered and available to attend male patients as required in the Leyland area. Their duties consist mainly of the care of patients in their homes and arrangements for the loan of nursing equipment to those cases requiring it.

#### Nursing Aid Equipment

A scheme has been put into operation whereby nursing equipment can be made available on short term loan by applying at the Clinic in Yewlands Drive each lunchtime. This service is staffed on a rota basis by a District Nurse. It has also been arranged that messages requiring the attention of other services can also be taken.

#### Midwifery Service

There has been no change in personnel for this service, there being 3 full-time District Midwifery Sisters. There is also a Relief Midwifery Sister all of whom deal with the domiciliary births occurring in the District.



### Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Leyland and help a variety of cases, including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity and Tuberculosis cases. Night and Evening Helps are also employed where needed. The Home Helps are not employed on a District basis but are available wherever they are needed within the Division. At the end of the year there was a total of 314 Home Helps available which includes those who were willing to work on night duties and they had given assistance to 1,849 cases. These figures refer to the Division as a whole as separate figures of actual cases attended in Leyland are not readily available.

### Clinic Facilities

There is a staff of 7 Health Visitors based at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre in Yewlands Drive, who help to maintain many of the health and welfare services operated by the Division, including the care of the elderly. Owing to the difficulty in recruiting Health Visitors, 2 part-time Clinic Nurses have been engaged to take over the more routine duties of Health Visitors in the Clinic and Schools.

### Ante-Natal Clinic

A weekly session is held each Thursday afternoon at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre in Yewlands Drive, Leyland, which is attended by a Consultant Obstetrician employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee.

### Child Welfare Centres

The Yewlands Drive Centre provides adequate facilities for the child welfare sessions which are held every Wednesday afternoon. In addition to these on each Wednesday afternoon, a further session is held in the Methodist Church Hall, Leyland Lane, Leyland, to assist mothers in the western part of the District. A Doctor and Health Visitor attend these sessions and give advice on infant care and management; baby foods are also sold.

### School Medical Service

Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at Yewlands Drive for a variety of treatments, including minor ailments, dental care, hearing screening tests, orthopaedic and opthalmic conditions as well as speech therapy. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics and for those who are delicate and backward.



### Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to Convalescent Homes.

### Day Nurseries

There is one Day Nursery situated in Yewlands Drive. The demand for places was maintained and throughout the year there was quite a long waiting list of children requiring admission.

### Welfare Services

Handicapped persons are assisted in several ways. The Handicraft and Social Centre was open each Monday in the Salvation Army Hall, Eden Street, but this venue was to change early in 1968 to the Community Centre in Fox Lane provided in connection with the aged persons bungalow scheme. At the Outwork Centre in Somerset Road handicapped people were employed on productive work and payment made to them direct from firms who supplied the materials. Such activities as general sewing, minor assembly work and other simple operations were carried out and the Centre was open for a total of four full days per week - Monday to Thursday. The premises were not, however, suitable for this activity and alternative arrangements were being made for the Centre to be moved early in 1968 to premises in Fulwood.

Arrangements are made for the payment of travelling expenses to and from holidays at approved Centres and assistance can also be given towards the cost of the holidays themselves. Arrangements are also made for handicapped people to spend a holiday at a caravan provided by the Leyland Rotary Club in the Lake District.

Residential Homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who no longer have anyone to care for them adequately. A Home for such persons at Broadfield House, Leyland continued to provide accommodation for a total of 50 male and female residents.

The chiropody service continued to provide free facilities for persons of pensionable age, expectant mothers and registered handicapped persons. The service is on a domiciliary basis for those who are unable to leave their homes and on a surgery basis for the others.

### Mental Health Service

A Junior Training Centre is provided in Chorley and daily transport arranged from Leyland to this Centre. The Adult Training Centre and Hostel for sub-normal patients at Bamber Bridge continued to provide facilities for people from the Leyland area. A new Adult Training Centre and Hostel for mentally sub-normal adults, the construction of which was commenced during the year on a site off Fox Lane, is expected to be completed in 1968. This Centre will provide facilities for 60 trainees and the Hostel will accommodate 28 residents.



A social club has been formed for mentally sub-normal persons in the Old Age Pensioners Hut in William Street, Off Towngate, and run by a Committee of voluntary workers under the auspices of the Divisional Medical Officer. Meetings are held each Wednesday evening throughout the year. Mental Welfare Officers are available from the Division for consultation and advice in all cases of mental illness and mental sub-normality.

#### Cervical Cytology

A Clinic is held regularly for the early ascertainment of cancer of the cervix. Mature women in the appropriate age group can attend by appointment where an examination known as the "Smear Test" is carried out by a lady Doctor.

#### Health Education in Schools

Lectures and talks to school children are arranged on health education matters as and when required. There has been an increasing emphasis on this in the last year or so. Talks on mothercraft, hygiene and various allied subjects have been given.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases.

	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Totals
Under 1	-	8	1	-	9
1 -	-	26	2	-	28
2 -	-	32	1	-	33
3 -	-	24	-	1	25
4 -	-	37	1	1	39
5 - 9	1	70	1	3	75
10 - 14	-	-	1	-	1
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	-	-	-	1	1
45 - 64	-	-	-	-	-
65 & Over	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	1	-	-	1
Total cases (all ages)	1	198	7	6	212
Total cases removed to Hospital	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deaths	-	-	-	-	-

The number of cases of Measles fell from 398 in 1966 to 198, the majority of these occurring during the last quarter of the year. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever fell from 3 to 1. The 6 cases of Dysentery compare with none in 1966.



The following table shows the variation in the notification of three of the diseases of childhood during the past decade.

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever
1967	198	7	1
1966	393	2	3
1965	45	2	18
1964	313	16	8
1963	95	18	18
1962	309	-	8
1961	46	5	29
1960	472	10	31
1959	541	92	44
1958	49	-	79

#### Food Poisoning

It is worthy of note that it is now over 8 years since there was a confirmed case of Food Poisoning within the District.

#### Infective Jaundice

This disease is not notifiable but the "Return of Sickness in Schools" is regularly scrutinised to ascertain its incidence within the area. Two cases occurred during the year in one of the infant schools. As the infection is caused by a virus and probably spread by person to person contact, advice is given that the children affected should not attend school for at least two weeks. Heads of Schools have already been circulated with an explanatory leaflet which gives further information about the disease and suggests methods by which its spread might be diminished.



### Dysentery

The 6 cases of Dysentery were found in three family outbreaks, none of which had any connection with the other and presented no problems and all were cleared fairly quickly after treatment. Following upon the discovery of a case of Typhoid in an Indian child in the Preston Royal Infirmary other children present were discharged home and the ward closed. One of these children had been found to be affected with some dysentery and treatment continued at her home. The mother of the child was employed as a waitress in a catering establishment outside Leyland and she was excluded from work by me under the provisions of Section 41 of the Public Health Act 1961 in order to prevent the spread of infection.

A report was received in March from the Health Department at Prestwich that a family of 4 had been notified as suffering from Food Poisoning after having a meal at the home of some friends in Leyland. An investigation of this family indicated that they had suffered no symptoms of Food Poisoning although they had had the same meal as their friends. No portions of the meal they had eaten were available. Faeces specimens were taken from the family and it was found that the mother was positive some dysentery. After treatment following sensitivity tests the mother was found to be negative.

Various other checks were made on contacts of cases of Dysentery all of which were found to be negative. These investigations, along with those already mentioned, involved a total of 68 specimens which were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston.

Towards the end of the year information was received from Preston Rural District Council that there was a case of Dysentery at the home of one of the assistants employed at the school kitchen at Wellfield County Secondary School. In accordance with the provisions of Section 41 of the Public Health Act 1961 she was excluded from work until the Dysentery case had cleared up at her home.

### General

Information was received from the local office of the Ministry of Social Security that for the middle of December the absences from work were 200% over the normal for that time of year. The main causes of the absences were diseases of the upper respiratory tract, i.e. bronchitis, influenza, etc. These diseases are not notifiable and it is only from such information as this that any undue increase in their incidence becomes apparent. This pattern was to a certain extent repeated in the school population but it could not be said that the disease reached anything like epidemic proportions.



## FOOD

### Milk

The Lancashire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority and carry out a routine examination of milk on sale in the District for adulteration (added water), fat deficiency and also the addition of antibiotics. A total of 49 samples of milk were taken (4 of which were Channel Island milk) and these were found to be genuine.

It is also their policy to submit to the Public Health Laboratory informal samples of milk from each producer and retailer for biological examination for the presence of live tuberculosis and brucella organisms in the raw milks and to submit heat treated milks for examination to check the efficiency of the pasteurising or sterilising processes.

The scheme arranged with the Public Health Inspectors of all the constituent authorities of Health Division 4 for the regular sampling for Brucellosis commenced during the year. In order to produce a scheme of manageable proportions it was decided to limit the sampling to those milk producers whose milk was being retailed untreated within the area. There are 4 such milk producers within the Urban District. In March information was received from the Lancashire County Council that a routine milk sample taken by them for other purposes had been shown to be positive Brucellosis on the biological test. As the sample had been taken in January and as there had been some movement of cows within that particular herd it was decided to take individual samples of every animal. All of them proved to be milk ring test negative indicating that the Brucellosis infection had already been eliminated. Individual milk samples were taken from one of the four producers who was proposing to sell untreated milk for the first time. All samples gave a negative result to the milk ring test with the exception of one. This cow was immediately sold for slaughter. Further samples proved the herd to be free from infection.

In order to assist in maintaining these herds free from Brucellosis arrangements have been made with the farmers that before purchasing fresh stock we will arrange to have a sample of milk from each cow examined at the Public Health Laboratory before it is added to the herd. Details of the samples taken are given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

### Meat

The one licensed slaughterhouse in the District continued in use throughout the year, where cattle, sheep and pigs were slaughtered. It will be seen from the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector that there was a one hundred per cent inspection by qualified staff of all animals killed at the slaughterhouse in the District.

A total of approximately 35<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cwts of butchers meat and offal from the slaughterhouse was rejected by the Public Health Inspectors as being either diseased or otherwise unsound.



Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Inspections were made regularly of all premises where food was prepared, sold or stored and the following table has been prepared to indicate the number of various types of food businesses and their compliance with the Regulations with regard to wash-hand basins and sinks.

Type of Food Premises or Trade	Number of Premises	Number with Wash-hand basins	Number requiring separate sink	Number fitted with separate sink
General Grocer	58	58	58	58
Greengrocer/ Fruiterer	12	12	12	12
Fishmonger	3	3	3	3
Butcher	15	15	15	15
Confectioner	14	14	14	14
Fried Fish/Chips	13	13	13	13
Sweets	14	14	12	12
Licensed Premises Canteens, Cafes, etc.	47	47	47	47
Others	11	11	11	11

Approximately 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cwts. of food from the above premises, consisting mainly of pre-packed quick frozen types, butchers meat and tinned meat were voluntarily surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors as a result of some condition which rendered them unfit for human consumption.



The County Sampling Officer took the following 55 samples of other food and drugs for laboratory examination.

4 Fish Canned	1 Salt Cubes
1 Bacon	1 Ferrodic Tablets
1 Semolina	1 Syrup of Figs
1 Meat Paste	1 Steak Pie (part)
2 Sauce	1 Beef Stew (junior food)
3 Whisky	3 Dried Vegetables
1 Brandy	3 Dried Fruit
1 Gin	2 Ground Almonds
1 Rum	1 Jelly Crystals
1 Tapioca	3 Table Jelly
2 Meat, canned	1 Dairy Produce, canned
2 Soup, canned	1 Shredded Beef Suet
2 Sterilised Cream	1 Condensed Milk, skimmed, sweetened
1 Custard Powder	1 Smoked Cheese
5 Fresh Fruit	1 Edam Cheese
1 Double Cream	1 Sage Cheese
1 Fresh Cream	1 Lancashire Cheese
	1 Danish Blue Cheese

The above samples were reported to be genuine by the County Analyst with the exception of the following, an indication of the action taken also being shown.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Formal Milk	Fat 2.8% deficient 6.6% fat.	Vendor notified
Steak Pie (part)	Contained a growth of fungus mainly of a penicillin species measuring approximately 60 x 35 millimetres only part of which was sporing.	Complainant informed and vendor interviewed and cautioned.
Beef Stew (Junior Food) (opened jar)	Contained a fragment of a blood vessel containing heated blood weighing 14 milligrams.	Complainant informed.
Jelly Crystals	Contained artificial red colouring matter Ponceau SX. As from June 1967, this colour has been excluded from the list of coal-tar colours permitted in food.	Matron notified and remaining supplies discarded.
Shredded Beef Suet	Beef fat 80.9%. Should be 83%.	Manufacturers informed.
Danish Blue Cheese	Milk fat in dry matter only 43%. Should be not less than 50%.	Importers communicated with.

#### WATER SUPPLY

The Preston and District Water Board supply water to the area. The constituent Authorities of this Board, which was created in 1959 are Preston County Borough, Walton-le-Dale, Longridge, Fulwood and Leyland Urban District and Preston Rural District.

There was no alteration in the source of supply which continued in the main to be the Manchester Corporation Aqueduct containing supplies from Thirlemere and Haweswater supplemented by the deep boreholes at Whittle-le-Woods. The total consumption figures shown on the following page have been supplied by the Water Board and from these has been calculated the average consumption per day as well as the average consumption per head of population per day for the twelve months ending 31st December 1967.



	Domestic	Trade	Total
For Year	382,888,000	43,454,000	426,342,000
Average Per Day	1,049,008	119,052	1,168,060
Average Per Head Per Day	47.34	5.37	52.71

### Quality

There was in all a total of 12 analyses made during the year of water distributed in the District, all of which proved to be of a satisfactory bacteriological standard.

### Fluoridation

The Council have already indicated their general agreement with the principle of fluoridation of the public water supplies and this decision had been communicated to the Lancashire County Council as the Local Health Authority. Further consideration was given to this during the year when a further resolution was passed to remind the County Council of this decision and to enquire when it was anticipated that fluoridation of our water supplies would be effected.

### Quantity

There would appear to be an adequate supply of water to all areas. The Preston and District Water Board - Mr. J.F. Bailey, Engineer and Manager - has kindly supplied the following details of extensions to the mains laid within the District. The figures given are in yards.

	3"	4"
To existing dwellings	54	33
To new dwellings	1434	637
To industrial development	-	-

### Supplies to Houses

There were 225 houses newly occupied during the year which were, of course, supplied with mains water, 123 of these being houses for private owners, along with 46 houses and 56 flats built for the local authority. At the end of the year the number of dwellings connected direct to the public mains was 7,399 serving an estimated population of 22,160.

### Chemical Analysis

A special chemical analysis of the public water supply was carried out on the 24th November 1967 which gave the following results:-

	<u>Parts per Million</u>
Total Solids in Solution	40
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 15 mins.	0.28
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 3 hours	0.56
Ammonia	0.005
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.02
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.17
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Faint Trace
Fluoride (as F)	0.018
Combined Chlorine	8
Free Chlorine	0.01
Total Hardness (as CaCO)	22
Carbonate Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	13
Calcium (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	18
Lead	Nil
Copper	0.02
Zinc	Nil
Total Iron	0.11
Apparent Colour	4 Hazen Units
pH Value	7.8

The County Analyst offered the following comments on the results.



"The results of the chemical analysis indicate that the sample is typical upland surface water which contains only a small amount of organic matter. The faint trace of nitrites found could be due to reduction by the metal of pipes, etc., of nitrates naturally present in the water rather than to pollution, but in view of its presence special attention should be given to the bacteriological report when assessing the suitability of the supply for drinking purposes.

Despite the stated 18 hours contact with lead service pipes the sample contained no lead. The amount of copper found is insignificant when compared with the recommended maximum limited for drinking water of 1.0 part per million and the amount of iron found is less than the recommended limits of 0.3 part per million.

The amount of fluorine present is typical of the natural amounts found in upland surface waters."

It will be noted that the amount of natural fluoridation in the water at 0.018 p.p.m. compares with the generally recommended dose of 1.0 p.p.m.

#### DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

No major extensions to the trunk sewerage system were commenced during the year as the necessary works were only completed in 1965. There were, however, extensions to the sewerage system constructed by private contractors for their housing estates. The major extension of the sewage disposal works, however, continued during the year and good progress was made. These extensions are a major civil engineering project and when completed should adequately serve a population of 30,000 producing a very high standard of effluent. These extensions will utilise the "activated sludge" method of biological treatment as well as the traditional existing "filters".

#### PRIVATE STREET WORKS AND BACK PASSAGES

The duty of preparing plans and supervising Private Street Works is that of your Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. F.D. Howe, and the Highways Committee are responsible for setting out the programme..

The following private street works were commenced and completed during the year.

Sandy Place

Deighton Avenue

Balcarres Place

Pembroke Place

Back passages associated with  
Sandy Lane and Balcarres Road

Grove Street and associated  
back passages

Back Passage between Dunkirk  
Lane and Atherton Road

Back Passage between Meadow Street  
and back Alice Avenue parallel  
with Hough Lane

The following private street works were commenced during the  
year but not completed.

Carlton Road

Fairfield Road

Leyfield Road

Regent Road

Belgrave Road

Argyle Road

Towngate backs off Argyle Road

#### Council Development

A short extension to Spring Gardens was constructed to serve the  
10 flats and 2 houses being built there. This extension had been  
kerbed and channelled by the end of the year.

Private estate developers were also concerned with the construction  
of roads to serve their own housing estates. The road works carried out  
on these estates during the year are shown on the following page.



A. Lewis & Co.

New Crook Farm Estate

Western Drive (extension)	-	Kerbed and channelled
------------------------------	---	-----------------------

Mellor Road	-	Kerbed and channelled
-------------	---	-----------------------

Hemmings & Kent Ltd.

Worden Close	-	Kerbed and channelled
--------------	---	-----------------------

Whelmar Property Co.Ltd.

This firm are developing land to the south of Church Road and up to Worden Lane and is known as the Vicarsfield Estate. The following roads had reached the stage indicated.

Park Road	-	Completed
-----------	---	-----------

Edale Close	-	Kerbed and channelled
-------------	---	-----------------------

Ennerdale Close	-	Kerbed and channelled
-----------------	---	-----------------------

Worden Lane (Part)	-	Kerbed and channelled
-----------------------	---	-----------------------

Briarwood Estates Ltd.

Orrell Close (Off Leyland Lane)	-	Kerbed and channelled
------------------------------------	---	-----------------------

Tellport Investments Ltd.

As part of the development of the Willowtrees Estate to the west of Leyland Lane, the following road was still under construction.

Western Drive (from Willowtree Crescent to Cowling Lane)	-	Kerbed and channelled
---	---	-----------------------

Tom Lane Ltd.

The estate being constructed as an extension of Princess Street was completed. A further estate incorporating part of Bow Lane and Murray Street was kerbed and channelled.

Marstan Builders

This firm were developing the West Paddock estate off Fox Lane. West Paddock itself was a completed road and the undermentioned estate roads were under construction.

Forestway (Part)	-	Kerbed and channelled
Pinewood Crescent	-	Kerbed and channelled
Maplewood Close	-	Kerbed and channelled
Cedarwood Drive	-	Kerbed and channelled



SCHOOLS

Work was completed on the second phase of the Leyland Seven Stars County Primary School off Leyland Lane and also the extensions to Balshaw's Grammar School in the form of a Science Block. The new St. Anne's R.C. Primary School in the Seven Stars area was also opened.

The following is a list of the schools actually open during the year.

Balshaw's Grammar School	Church Road
Leyland Earnshaw Bridge County Infants	Earnshaw Drive
Leyland Broadfield County Junior	Haig Avenue
Leyland Woodlea County Junior	Fox Lane
Leyland Seven Stars County Primary	Leyland Lane
Methodist Primary	Turpin Green Lane
Methodist Junior	Canberra Road
St. Andrew's Infants C. of E.	Fox Lane
St. Anne's R.C. Primary	Slater Lane (Seven Stars area)
St. James' C. of E. Primary	Moss Side
St. Mary's R.C. Infants	Haig Avenue
St. Mary's R.C. Junior	School Lane
St. Mary's R.C. Secondary	Royal Avenue
Wellfield County Secondary	Yewlands Drive
Worden County Secondary	Westfield Drive

### HOUSING

The following table shows the number of new dwellings completed during the year ended 31st December 1967.

	Permanent Houses	Flats	Total
By the L.A.	46	56	102
By other L.A.'s	-	-	-
Other Bodies or persons	123	-	123

#### Improvement Grants

The Surveyor's Department deal with all formal applications for assistance under these schemes and the following table has been prepared from information supplied by them showing the number of houses affected.

#### Standard Grants

Submitted to local authority for improvement to	
(a) full standard	42
(b) reduced standard	-
Approved by local authority for improvement to	
(a) full standard	42
(b) reduced standard	-
Work completed during the year	56

#### Discretionary Grants

The following are the details of action taken in this category, all of which were for private individuals.

Submitted to local authority	7
Approved by local authority	7
Work completed	-



Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 37

No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose. 49

Dwelling houses not in all respects fit for human habitation but capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.

No. (or estimated no.) at end of year 16

No. of dwelling houses existing at end of year unfit for human habitation -

<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during Year</u>	
<u>In Clearance Areas:</u>		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
1. Houses Unfit for Human Habitation	-	-	-
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act 1957.	-	-	-
<u>Not in Clearance Areas:</u>			
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1). Housing Act 1957.	6	7	2
<u>Unfit Houses Closed</u>			
1. Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act 1957.	-	-	-
2. Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act 1957.	-	-	-
3. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957	-	-	-

Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses  
in which Defects were Remedied

By Owner

By Local  
Authority

1. After informal action by local authority	5	Nil
2. After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	Nil	Nil
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil
3. Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act 1961 within the District.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-Mechanical	12	8	2	Nil
Mechanical	55	30	6	Nil
Building Sites	4	2	-	Nil
Total	71	40	8	Nil



	Defects		Cases referred		No. of cases in which pros- ecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	7	7	-	1	Nil
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation	1	1	-	1	Nil
Ineffective Drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	Nil
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	Nil
Total	14	14	-	2	Nil

The Factories Acts are administered by two separate Bodies - Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectorate. The degree of control exercised by the Local Authority varies with the type of factory, i.e. whether or not there is mechanical power installed. A close liaison is, therefore, maintained with H.M. Inspectors on such matters.

NEW LEGISLATION

Slaughter of Poultry Act 1967

The Act provides that domestic fowls, including turkeys, shall be humanely slaughtered. Local authorities will be required to maintain a register of premises wherein slaughtering takes place. Although on the Statute Book this Act will only become operative when the appropriate Ministers so order it.

National Health Service Family Planning Act 1967

An Act to secure the provision as part of the National Health Service by local health authorities of advisory and medical services in connection with family planning.

Refreshment Houses Act 1967

An Act to amend the Refreshment Houses Act of 1860 and 1964 giving power to the licensing authority to impose conditions as to hours of opening to prevent nuisance to residents of the neighbourhood. No restriction can be placed earlier than 11 o'clock at night or later than 5 o'clock in the morning.

Farm and Garden Chemicals Act 1967

The Act provides that any substances used for destroying or repelling insects etc., weeds or as a bird or animal repellent, plant growth regulator, defoliation agent or agent for thinning fruit or preventing the premature fall of fruit shall have the name attached to or written on the container indicating the extent of any hazard which the product constitutes to human beings or other forms of life and indicating the necessary precautions which should be taken.

Civic Amenities Act 1967

An important Act dealing with in Part I, preservation of areas and buildings of architectural or historic interest, Part II, preservation and planting of trees and Part III, the disposal of abandoned vehicles and other refuse. The Part III provisions briefly require local authorities to provide places where residents may deposit their refuse and also make it a serious offence for any person to deposit refuse in the open air without the consent of the owner. Penalties not exceeding £100 or for a second or subsequent conviction not exceeding £200 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or both can be imposed.



The local authority is also given powers to deal with motor vehicles which have apparently been abandoned provided due enquiries are first made as to ownership. The local authority may also remove other rubbish which has apparently been abandoned provided due notice is given to the occupier of the land of their intention.

#### Dangerous Drugs Act 1967

An Act to provide for the control of drug addiction. Included in the provisions is a requirement authorising the Secretary of State to make Regulations requiring a medical practitioner to notify any case of suspected drug addiction which may come to his notice and for restricting the supply of drugs to such persons. Further powers are given to the Police authority to search for and obtain evidence of illegal possession of drugs.

#### The Sea Fisheries (Shellfish) Act 1967

An Act to consolidate previous enactments relating to the control and licensing of shellfisheries in tidal waters and estuaries; to prohibit the importation of shellfish in certain cases and to prevent the sale of oysters between the 14th May and 4th August. The sale of crabs or lobsters carrying spawn or crabs which have recently cast their shell is prohibited and any person who has the power to seize or condemn food as unfit for human consumption may exercise his powers in respect of such crabs or lobsters or oysters offered for sale within the restricted period.

#### Abortion Act 1967

This Act makes lawful the termination of a pregnancy where two registered medical practitioners are convinced that the pregnancy would involve a greater risk to the life of the pregnant woman or a greater risk of injury to her physical or mental health or to that of her children, than if the pregnancy were terminated. Provision is made for Regulations requiring the certification of opinions and notification of operations. The Act comes into force on the 24th April 1968.

The following Statutory Instruments were also made during the year.

National Health Service (General Dental Services)  
(Amendment) Regulations 1967.

Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) (Revocation)  
Regulations 1967.

Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations 1967.

Canned Meat Product Regulations 1967.

The Public Health (Ships) (Isle of Man) Order 1967.

The Public Health (Aircraft) (Isle of Man) Order 1967.

Artificial Sweeteners in Foods Regulations 1967.

Removal of Refuse Regulations 1967.

Building (Third Amendment) Regulations 1967.

Labelling of Food Regulations 1967.

Coffee and Coffee Product Regulations 1967.

Ice Cream Regulations 1967.

Margarine Regulations 1967.

Removal and Disposal of Vehicles (Alteration of Enactments)  
Order 1967.

Solvents in Food (Amendment) Regulations 1967.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
For the Year Ended 31st December 1967

To the Chairman and Members of the Council  
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the 17th Annual Report which it has been my duty to prepare on certain aspects of environmental health matters within the Urban District. Each year has brought with it changes in procedure resulting from statutory enactments. Additional matters have been brought within our purview to strengthen further such control and the District has been growing at a steady rate during the whole of that period.

The Civic Amenities Act 1967 was one such piece of legislation which has made and will continue to make a considerable impact on the work of the Department. The implications are discussed more fully in the body of the Report.

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1967 were a significant step forward in bringing about improvements in the methods of food distribution and its sale from mobile vehicles, markets and stalls. It had been obvious for some time that with the increasing standards required by our legislation in regard to permanent food establishments it was equally necessary to require similar conditions for the mobile section of the trade. Much attention has been and will continue to be given to implementing these Regulations.

With the appointment of Mr. M. Eastham as the Additional Public Health Inspector it has been possible to resume to some extent the detailed control which is so necessary in not only improving but even maintaining environmental conditions. Work in the environmental health field today is exacting in view of developments in many forms of scientific control and knowledge and new equipment. Members may rest assured that the staff of the Public Health Department at all times endeavour to keep themselves well informed on such changes and I hope will continue to do so.

I have the honour to be

Your Obedient Servant

G. WALSH

Chief Public Health Inspector  
Cleansing Superintendent  
Petroleum Officer



PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS VISITS

The total number of visits made within the District have been tabulated below into various categories.

On these visits, advice is given and many improvements brought about without the necessity for formal action or report to the Council.

Inspections to Dwellinghouses	36
Insect Infestations	46
Infectious Disease	10
Dairies, Milk Shops etc.	2
Food and Food Premises	178
Slaughterhouses	184
Factories and Workshops	12
Public Cleansing	241
Ice Cream Premises	4
Licensed Premises	8
Smoke Observations	10
Caravans	8
Shops and Offices	110
Drain Inspections	76
Drain Testing	58
Rodent Control	46
Hawkers	20
Other Visits	<u>97</u>
	<u>1,146</u>

## HOUSING

With the occupation of a further 225 new houses the number now built in the District since 1920 is 5,518 or 75% of the 7,400 available. This high percentage of comparatively modern houses indicates the fairly rapid growth of the District and ensures a high standard of housing generally in respect of basic amenities.

There were 6 unfit houses demolished during the year but for none of them was it necessary to institute the full statutory condemnation procedure of the Housing Acts. Three of the houses were demolished by the owners in Spring Gardens and 3 formed part of the blocks of property demolished in preparation for the shop development proposed by Metrolands Limited in the Towngate area.

Following the service of a statutory notice under Section 9 of the Housing Act 1957 the gable end of a privately owned house in Golden Hill Lane was completely rebuilt in default. A total of 5 other houses were made fit as a result of informal approaches to the owners concerned, listing the defects and works of repair which would be required.

There were no statutory applications for Certificates of Disrepair during the year under the provisions of the Rent Act but a supply of all forms necessary continued to be kept available in the Department for re-sale.

Reports were presented on two houses numbered 233 Fox Lane, Leyland and 273, Leyland Lane, Leyland, indicating that they were unfit for human habitation in their present state and not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense. Time and Place Notices were served under Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957 and were due for consideration early in 1961.

### National House Condition Survey

A Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee published a report "Our Older Homes: A Call for Action". The Committee's Terms of Reference were to make recommendations on minimum fitness standards for purposes of slum clearance, rectification of disrepair and to discuss the minimum tolerable standards of housing accommodation. The Report was very comprehensive and it is not possible in a short summary to discuss in detail all its recommendations. An important one, however, was that until the present housing situation improves the existing "standard of fitness" as set out in Section 4 of the Housing Act 1957 should remain unaltered.



It also stated that the environment of a house is of as much importance as its structural condition and recommended that at some time in the near future where environmental conditions make living intolerable, e.g. noise, air pollution or vibration, these facts alone should be sufficient grounds for condemning a house.

The Report makes detailed reference to a method of assessing the number of unfit and sub-standard houses in a local authority's area without the necessity to examine each and every house. One of the recommendations of the Report was that the Minister should himself institute a National Survey on the condition of the housing stock of the country. For this purpose a total of 6,000 dwellings spread over 250 local authorities' areas would be inspected and categorised according to their condition. A team of Public Health Inspectors from various local authorities were seconded to the Ministry for this special task. We were one of the local authorities selected for this sampling process and this was carried out during the month of February.

#### RODENT CONTROL

The following statistical table gives a summary of the year's work including that carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator.

		Type of Property	
		Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
No. of Properties in District		7922	80
No. of Inspections following notification		108	33
	Rats	42	28
	Mice	49	24
No. of Inspections for reasons other than notification		203	4
	Rats	6	-
	Mice	-	-



In order effectively to control the number of rats and mice in any District it is essential that early attention be paid to reports of their presence and that routine inspections should be carried out regularly at those places most likely to harbour them, e.g. refuse disposal tips, sewage works, farms, etc. This task is in fact carried out most energetically and conscientiously by our present rodent operator, Mr. J. Goldsworthy. There were no unusual incidents worthy of special note which is a good indication that the rodent situation is being kept under control.

A complete test baiting of the entire sewerage system was carried out during the year, the previous test being in 1964. By this system 10% of all the manholes on the main sewers of the District are baited. After one week these are inspected and recorded to indicate whether any of the bait has been taken. If such be the case then full treatment would be carried out in the area where the evidence had been found. In the test bait carried out during the year the total of 79 manholes were baited but in no instance was there any "take" which indicates that our sewerage system is free from rats. This is an extremely satisfactory state of affairs as once the sewerage system becomes infested it is very difficult to control.

It was not necessary to ask for authority to serve any statutory notices during the year as all treatments found to be necessary were agreed with the owners concerned.

In addition to those inspections specifically recorded as being for the purpose of rodent control, your Public Health Inspectors, when visiting properties on other duties, also take note of any evidence of rat or mouse infestation.

#### Agricultural Contract Service

This service for the destruction of rats on agricultural properties on a Contract basis continued. A total of 20 contracts were being operated during the year.



### DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

Following the main drainage extensions in the Leyland Lane area during 1965 all the properties which were capable of being connected to the sewer are now converted to the foul water carriage system for their soil drainage. Leyland House Farm, Leyland Lane was the subject of a pail conversion carried out under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act 1936. The task of drawing up a specification, inviting tenders and supervising the work was carried out in this Department; 50% of the cost being recoverable from the owners. With regard to the one remaining pail closet at a private house, it was not necessary to carry out conversion as the owner abandoned its use having already provided himself with an internal w.c. by means of an Improvement Grant.

A decision was taken by the Council to extend the sewer in Longmeanygate from a point opposite Poplar House so as to drain all properties up to and including City Cottages. Owing to lack of fall it would be necessary to arrange for part of the sewage to be pumped and the Engineer and Surveyor was preparing plans and specifications so that this work could proceed. When this is completed it will be possible to convert a further 5 pail closets to the water carriage system as well as abolishing several septic tank installations.

The following table of closet accommodation for houses shows the present position so far as we can ascertain and how this has changed over the past four decades.

Type of Closet	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1967
Freshwater	802	2128	3506	4285	6043	7359
Waste Water (Tippler)	32	32	32	31	5	2
Pail (all Premises)	488	374	157	158	74	36
Privy	809	291	209	66	65	3



### Clearance of Blocked Drains and Sewers

For many years the Department has provided a service for the clearing of drains and sewers, including public sewers serving individual or groups of property. We cleared a total of 406 blockages during the course of the year as compared with 320 in 1966. It has not been our practice to make any charge where the blockage could be removed by plunging or if access was available, for example by inspection chambers, or of course where a public sewer was involved. In those cases, however, where it was necessary to break open the ground in business or private properties we recovered the cost in respect of drains only. Section 17 of the Public Health Act 1961 allows the local authority to carry out any works necessary to remove blockages provided the cost does not exceed £2.

### Drain Inspections

As required by the Public Health Act 1936 inspections were made of all drainage alterations to premises carried out by private contractors provided the alteration or repair had not involved the depositing of plans with the Engineer and Surveyor. In such cases the necessary drainage alterations are approved by his staff along with the other works.

### Flooding - Hugh Lane

A ditch running from our boundary through a field and into Hugh Lane had been a source of flooding of agricultural land for some time. The reasons for this flooding and discussions on how it could be remedied had been the subject of protracted negotiations between various Statutory Bodies and the farmer whose land was being flooded. There had been a history of diversion of drainage from the adjoining rural district and the question of the adequacy of the culverted portion of the ditch from Hugh Lane to the River Lostock had also been discussed by these different Authorities. Apart from these considerations with which this Department had not been involved it was obvious that the ditch was badly silted up and that remedying this state of affairs would bring about a considerable improvement. The situation was complicated in that the owner of the ditch had died a year or two ago and the estate was in the hands of family executors. Eventually we were requested by the solicitors, acting for the estate, to arrange for the necessary cleaning out to be done, the cost being charged to the estate and the work was carried out in February. This considerably improved the conditions in that area.



### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Full investigations are carried out into those cases of infectious disease which come to our notice, the details of which have already been given in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

Suitable disinfectant for use in sick rooms is available free of charge to those cases which are being nursed at home.

The small 8 oz. bottles of strong White disinfectant with a Rideal Walker co-efficient of 18/22 were available on demand to any householder in the District from the Council's main store at Heaton Street. Approximately 6 gross were distributed during the year. Small quantities are held in the Public Health Department office in Towngate for those people who find it difficult to visit the Depot.

### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

No separate narrative report has been prepared on the operation of the Act. Certain statistical details, however, are shown below.

#### REGISTRATIONS

Period covered - 1st January - 31st December 1967

Class of Premises	No. of Premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of Registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	2	41	19
Retail Shops	9	87	55
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	1	-
Catering establishment open to the public, Canteens	-	10	5
Total	11	139	79



All premises which have been registered since the coming into operation of the Act have now received at least one general inspection. It is desirable that all premises should receive an inspection at least once a year, quite apart from additional visits to check whether notifications of departures from the provisions of the Act have been acted upon.

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

Class of Workplace	No. of Persons Employed
Offices	191
Retail Shops	328
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	8
Catering establishments open to the public	88
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total	615
Total Males	242
Total Females	373

It should be pointed out that the above analysis refers solely to those premises requiring to be registered with the Local Authority and which are in fact registered. All canteens and offices forming part of a factory and within its curtilage are subject to inspection under this Act by H.M. Factory Inspectorate as indeed are all Local Authority establishments.



FOOD

Slaughterhouses

The one licensed private slaughterhouse in the District continued in use throughout the year, serving the needs of the proprietor's private shop and those of a small wholesaler. During the year the owners gave permission for another private butcher to slaughter at the premises. This decision raised the question of control over the hours of slaughter which was given to local authorities by the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1966. The implications of their consent for this man to slaughter were discussed with the owners when it was agreed that it would be necessary to restrict the hours of slaughter so that an adequate meat inspection service could be maintained without recourse to working in the evenings. It was agreed that from Monday to Friday there would be no animals slaughtered after 4.0 p.m. There would be no slaughtering on Saturday and that the existing arrangements with regard to Sunday slaughtering should be continued provided there was no additional work done on Sundays.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations 1966

The above came into operation on the 1st February and were introduced to improve still further the hygienic standards in slaughterhouses. The changes so far as we are concerned were as follows:-

- (a) No animal which has died or been killed and not bled is permitted to be either brought into a slaughterhouse or remain there.
- (b) No animal is permitted to remain in a slaughterhouse lairage for longer than 72 hours.
- (c) All lairages are required to be so clean as to satisfy public health standards. (A previous requirement was related solely to consideration of prevention of cruelty).
- (d) The use of wiping cloths is prohibited except that until the 1st November 1968 this will not apply if such a cloth is freshly sterilised by boiling before use and is used only on a single carcase. This is to prevent so far as is practicable the build up and inadvertent spread of infective organisms from one carcase to another.

Wiping cloths are used in Leyland and our licencees intend to continue using them until the prohibited date.



The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered at this slaughterhouse, some of which were for consumption within the District at the proprietor's own shop and others for disposal by a wholesaler. Approximately 60% of the throughput is for consumption within the District. It has not been the policy of the present users to deal with casualty or aged animals as routine and this is reflected in the comparatively small amount of meat which it has been necessary to reject for human consumption.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	568	2	Nil	2298	204
Number Inspected	568	2	Nil	2298	204
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci - Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	329	1	Nil	454	24
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	56.2%	50%	Nil	19.75%	11.76%
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.17%	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.47%
Number of carcasses found to be affected with Cysticercus bovis	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The number of cattle at 570 compares with 490 slaughtered the previous year. The number of pigs increased from 180 to 204 and sheep from 2137 to 2298.



It will be noted that there were 5 cases of viable *Cysticercus bovis* discovered in cattle. In accordance with the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 the affected part was rejected as being unfit for human consumption and the remainder of the carcass was sent for cold storage at a temperature not exceeding 20°F for a period of three weeks. Refrigeration at this temperature for this length of time is sufficient to destroy any lesions of the parasite in the musculature.

A total of 35 $\frac{1}{4}$  cwts. of meat and offal from the slaughterhouse was rejected as being unfit for human consumption due to disease or other abnormal condition. This compares with 17 $\frac{1}{4}$  cwts. the previous year. The most common cause of rejection was cirrhosis of the liver, caused by 'liver fluke' - a parasitic condition found on some grasslands.

The practice of Sunday slaughtering was continued during the year, approximately two-thirds of the throughput being slaughtered on this day.

All animals were inspected at the time of slaughter and stamped with an approved mark indicating the name of the authority and the identity of the particular inspector concerned.

The following charges continued to be made for the inspection service as authorised by the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963.

2/6d per bovine animal

9d per pig

6d per sheep or lamb

The income received by the Authority for this service during the twelve months ending 31st December 1967 amounted to £136.7s.0d.

#### Other Foods

It will be seen from the different types of food premises in the District set out on Page 30 of the Report that there are 187 businesses dealing with food in one form or another.

Certain food premises shown on the following page are required to be registered either under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 or by the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

	No. Registered	No. of Inspections
Sale only of Ice Cream	72	45
Manufacture of Ice Cream	1	3
Sausages, pressed, pickled and preserved food	8	14
Fruit and Vegetables	8	5

As many visits as possible are normally arranged to these premises to ensure that they are conforming to the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations which are designed to ensure that all food consumed is safe and clean and prepared in premises suitably constructed, equipped and maintained for the purpose. Certain items of food become unfit for human consumption for various reasons such as through damage to the container in transit or breakdown in refrigeration arrangements. The following is the quantity of food accepted for surrender during the year.

	<u>Cwts.</u>
Canned Food	2
Quick Frozen Foods (Various)	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Butchers Meat	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Cheese	$\frac{1}{2}$
Fresh Fruit	2
Ice Cream	$\frac{1}{4}$
	<u><math>16\frac{3}{4}</math></u>

#### Hawkers of Food

There are 25 hawkers of food within the District registered with the Authority under the provisions of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951. It is necessary to carry out regular inspections of this type of trade to ensure that reasonable hygienic standards are being maintained in delivery vehicles especially as most of them are away from their base for long periods.



Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966

These new Regulations which came into operation on the 1st January 1967 laid down new food hygiene requirements in respect of markets, stalls and delivery vehicles.

A stall is defined in the Regulations to include any stand, marquee, tent, mobile canteen, vehicle, (whether moveable or not), vending machine, site or pitch from which food is sold and the Regulations extend the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations to this form of trading. Food delivery vehicles are also subject to the requirements of the new Regulations. However, following representations from food manufacturing organisations, the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) (Amendment) Regulations 1966 have exempted certain vehicles from some of the requirements.

The principal requirements of the Regulations relate to the following:-

1. The cleanliness of stalls and delivery vehicles used in any food business and the equipment used.
2. The hygienic handling of food.
3. The cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food and of their clothing. The action to be taken where they suffer from, or are the carriers of, certain infectious diseases likely to cause Food Poisoning is also outlined.
4. The temperatures at which certain foods particularly liable to transmit diseases, are kept at markets and stalls.
5. The provision of water supply, personal washing facilities and facilities for washing and sorting food and equipment. This applies to delivery vehicles as well as stalls.
6. The covering and screening of stalls to prevent contamination of open food.

There is provision in the Regulations for the local authority to issue exemptions from some of the requirements where the business consists solely of the sale of covered food or where the local authority are satisfied that suitable facilities are made available, either by a Market Authority or are already provided under the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations and are conveniently and readily accessible.



Milk

The Lancashire County Council being the Food and Drugs Authority now administer the Special Designation Regulations.

The number of registered milk distributors in the District at the end of the year was as follows:-

Own dairies in the District	1
Dairy farmers in the District	2
Dairies outside the District	11
Milk Shops in the District	22

There were 15 producers of milk within the District who were not required to be registered with the local authority. Their Ministry licence authorises them to produce and in four cases they retail their own milk.

In accordance with the principles set out in the Medical Officer of Health's Report the following are the details of milk samples taken with a view to ascertaining the incidence of Brucella infection in milking herds and its elimination from the untreated milk which is sold to the public.

	No. of Samples	Milk Ring Test		Culture		Biological	
		Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Farm No. 1	39	38	1	-	-	1	1
Farm No. 2	35	35	-	-	-	-	1
Farm No. 3	7	5	2	3	-	-	-
Farm No. 4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-



## DISINFESTATION

### Vermin

It was necessary to disinfest 4 houses for bed bugs which is the same number as the previous year. These infestations occurred in 1 Council owned property on the Broadfield Estate and 3 privately owned houses. The insecticide used to control these was D.D.T. with added Pyrethrum in a kerosene base. The degree of success achieved over a good number of years with this combination of insecticides is quite remarkable and it is quite rare for even a second treatment to be necessary. Householders should be encouraged to report any unusual insect found in the house particularly if it is biting. Any treatments necessary are carried out in a discreet manner so as to avoid embarrassment and without charge.

### Small Ermine Moth

Once again the caterpillar of the small Ermine Moth attacked hawthorn hedges and some fruit trees, mainly apple. We do not as a general rule undertake to spray hedges infested by this pest except in exceptional circumstances where the caterpillars have begun to invade houses. There appears to be a more general awareness of the necessity to spray in order to effect control and the recommended insecticide 'Dipterex 80' was available from our general stores for any person who wished to use it. A 1/0d pack is sufficient to formulate 2 gallons of spray which is enough for the average hedge around property. Certain of our own estate hedges lining roadside verges etc. were treated by the Parks Department.

### Other Pests

It was necessary to deal with 25 cases of cockroach infestations as compared with 26 in 1966. As the eggs of these creatures are usually laid in inaccessible parts of buildings they are difficult to eradicate. The use of our fogging machine has allowed the dispersal of insecticide to these otherwise inaccessible parts.

The following other types of insect were also dealt with but only in those instances where they were actually invading houses.

Silverfish	13	Fleas	3
Ants	17	Snails	1
Slugs	1	Sand Bees	6
Earwigs	4	Wasps	24
Bluebottles	1	Spiders	2
Woodlice	2	Gooseberry Mite	10
Book Lice	1		



CLEAN AIR

There were 10 smoke observations of various factory chimneys during the year.

There was considerable activity during the year in determining the correct height of chimneys serving proposed new buildings. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government brought out a second edition of their Memorandum on Chimney Heights. Section 10 of the Clean Air Act provides that a local authority shall reject the plans which are deposited in accordance with the Building Regulations unless they are satisfied that the height of the chimney will be sufficient to prevent grit, dust or gasses from being prejudicial to health or a nuisance and regard must be had to:-

- (a) the purpose of the chimney;
- (b) the position and description of nearby buildings;
- (c) the levels of the neighbouring ground and
- (d) any other matters requiring consideration in the circumstances.

An exemption is given for chimneys serving dwellinghouses, offices and shops.

The Memorandum was applicable only to those chimneys emitting not less than 3 lbs/hour and not more than 1800 lbs/hour of sulphur dioxide. The Memorandum provides a comparatively simple method of determining a recommended height after the amount of sulphur dioxide emitted per hour from the proposed plant has been calculated and reading this information off against a series of graphs.

The following proposed new buildings or installations were dealt with during the year.

Leyland Magistrates Court, Lancastergate.

Adult Training Centre, West Paddock.

Leyland Wellfield County Secondary School extension,  
Yewlands Drive.

Royal Ordnance Factory, Off Dawson Lane.

There were no Smoke Control Areas either in operation or under active discussion. The District is still regarded as falling in the "White" area category.



### Public Conveniences

Arrangements were continued at the public conveniences in Chapel Brow and those adjoining the Public Hall, Towngate, for their cleaning every day in the week including Sunday. Other small conveniences in Leyland Lane and Earnshaw Bridge were cleaned on 6 days of the week and those on the park whenever necessary. This varied according to the time of the year.

### Mortuary Facilities

The arrangements made at the end of 1966 with Walton-le-Dale Urban District Council for the use of their permanent mortuary should the need arise continued in operation. These arrangements would appear to be satisfactory for all concerned.

### Caravans

The one licensed caravan site in the District situated at the Leyland Service Station, Wigan Road, continued in operation.

### Noise Control

The Noise Abatement Act of 1960 provides that a noise or vibration which is a nuisance shall be a statutory nuisance within the meaning of the Public Health Act 1936, provided that if the noise or vibration is caused in the course of a trade or business it is a defence to prove that the best practicable means have been used for preventing or counter-acting its effects. The Act, therefore, whilst it has its uses cannot automatically prevent the emission of noise from every source.

A further useful method of control can be exercised through the Town and Country Planning Acts in those cases where an industry has been established subject to certain safeguards for the amenities of the neighbourhood and a specific clause concerning noise is often included in the consent. This is a most useful method but its use is, of course, restricted to newly established premises. One such case was dealt with during the year where such a restriction had been included in the new planning consent for a factory and was dealt with by the Planning Authority.



The bye-laws for Good Rule and Government and Prevention of Nuisances in the Administrative County made under the provisions of the Local Government Act 1933 by the Lancashire County Council are also in force in the District. Bye-law No. 28 reads as follows:-

"No person shall keep within any house, building or premises any noisy animal which shall be or cause a serious nuisance to residents in the neighbourhood. Provided that no proceedings shall be taken against any person for an offence against this bye-law unless the nuisance be continued after the expiration of a fortnight from the date of the service on such person of a notice alleging a nuisance, signed by not less than three householders residing within hearing of the animal".

One case of a barking dog was giving considerable trouble during the year and the affected householders were advised to invoke the provisions of the above bye-law. A form of notice was compiled for completion by the householders and advice given on the serving of the notice on the owner of the dog. The notice was not complied with and the matter was then placed in the hands of the Police Authority who instituted proceedings in the local magistrates court and the owner of the dog was found guilty of an offence under the bye-law and fined.

The Additional Public Health Inspector, Mr. M. Eastham, attended a Course on noise measurement and control at the University of Salford from the 11th to the 13th October. It was becoming increasingly evident that the Department should possess some noise measurement equipment and the purchase of a suitable instrument was approved for inclusion in next year's Estimates.

#### Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act 1951

The above Act requires that where any form of upholstering is carried out the premises must be registered by the local authority. The purpose is to ensure that any filling materials used are clean and wholesome. There is one such business registered with this Authority.



### LETHAL CHAMBER FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS

The following are details of animals destroyed during the year.

Authority for Destruction	Dogs	Cats	Kittens	Puppies
Owner	107	34	6	1
Police	-	-	-	-
R.S.P.C.A.	-	-	-	-
Total	107	34	6	1

The electric lethal chamber for dogs which was installed at the end of 1958 continued to work satisfactorily. This was provided by the R.S.P.C.A. who also supply chloroform etc. for dealing with cats. All animals are 'put to sleep' by the Society's approved methods.

The charge for both cats and dogs remained at 1/0d per animal and half the receipts are forwarded to the R.S.P.C.A.

### PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

There were 31 current licences for the storage of Petroleum Spirit and Calcium Carbide in the District. The total licence fees for these being £30.0s.0d.

The following are the changes in storage facilities during the year:-

J. Fishwick & Sons,  
Golden Hill Lane.

Installation removed.

Leyland Service Station,  
Wigan Road.

New 6000 gallon triple  
compartment petroleum storage  
tank installed.

Slater's Service Station,  
Preston Road.

2 x 3000 gallon petroleum  
storage tanks installed.

Coulton's Garage,  
Leyland Lane.

2 x 3000 gallon petroleum  
storage tanks installed.



All the installations listed on the preceding page were completed in accordance with our standard conditions and surrounded in concrete, all of them satisfying a 24 hour pressure test of 10 lbs/p.s.i.

Consideration was given to a request from the National Benzole Company to exchange one of the standard pumps at each of the under-mentioned service stations for a coin operated (pre-paid) pump.

New Inn Service Station, Wigan Road.

Earnshaw Bridge Service Station, 38 Leyland Lane.

The pump would be designed to give an exact delivery of petroleum to the value of 5/0d irrespective of the price per gallon by the use of two half crowns. The equipment would incorporate a full range of safety devices recommended and approved by the Home Office in their Licence No. 1226 dated 18th March 1966. These include that the nozzle would not deliver any petrol until it was inserted into a container and an automatic cut-off mechanism would operate when the tank or container became full. A "latched" nozzle would be incorporated into the equipment which contained a safety valve to prevent petroleum spillage on the forecourt should the vehicle be driven off with the nozzle inserted into a tank. After due consideration the Local Authority agreed to these applications subject to the following supplementary conditions which would be attached to the existing petroleum storage licences.

- (a) An approved type of fire extinguisher shall be kept in a position approved by the Petroleum Officer.
- (b) A coin operated pump shall be fitted with a safety nozzle incorporating a device to prevent the opening of the valve unless the spout is in a container. The design shall also incorporate a device to prevent the over-filling of any fuel tank or container.
- (c) Notwithstanding the requirements of the standard conditions a coin operated pump shall have placed on or near it the following information in conspicuous lettering:-
  - (i) "NO SMOKING" - "STOP ENGINE" - "HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE"
  - (ii) Instructions for operating the pump.
  - (iii) "W A R N I N G" - This instrument must only be used for filling the fuel tanks of vehicles or properly labelled petroleum spirit containers capable of being securely closed.



- (iv) Notice giving directions to the nearest telephone preceded by the words - "IN CASE OF FIRE CALL FIRE BRIGADE."
- (d) Notices and explanatory wording shall be maintained in a clear and legible state and shall be free from advertising or other extraneous matter.
- (e) Between sunset and sunrise the equipment with all relevant notices and operating instructions shall be kept effectively illuminated.

These pumps had not been installed by the end of the year.

Further approval was given for the substitution of the "latched" nozzle for the standard nozzle for routine petrol delivery on retail sales.

The Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance by Road) Regulations 1957, require certain safeguards to be observed before petroleum spirit is delivered to the storage unit and a form of Certificate has been prescribed which must be completed each time a delivery is made. To assist the licence holders, adequate stocks of the forms of Certificate were kept in the Department for re-sale as and when they were required.

#### Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

The application to establish premises under the provisions of the above Act was eventually withdrawn. There are, therefore, no premises registered under this Act within the Urban District.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING

#### Collection and Storage of Household Refuse

The weekly collection of household refuse was maintained throughout the year apart from short spells due to the statutory holidays at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide and for the first week of the Leyland holidays. The vehicles available at the end of the year were as follows:-

- |   |   |   |   |                          |
|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | - | 16/18 cubic yard Rear Loader Fore & Aft Tipper - Shelvoke & Drewry.               | - | (March 1954)             |
| 1 | - | 12 cubic yard Side Loader Diesel, Karrier.  | - | (November 1959)<br>Spare |
| 1 | - | 10 cubic yard Side Loader - Dennis.   | - | (April 1963)             |
| 1 | - | 5 cwt. Ford Thames Van  | - | (November 1963)          |
| 1 | - | Weatherill 12H Mechanical Shovel  | - | (December 1963)          |
| 1 | - | 20 cubic yard Rear Loader Fore & Aft Tipper with Power Press - Shelvoke & Drewry. | - | (August 1964)            |
| 1 | - | 37 cubic yard Continuous Loader - Paxit IIIA - Dennis                             | - | (February 1967)          |

Provision was to be made in the 1968/69 Estimates for the replacement of the old fore and aft tipper purchased in March 1954. The Incentive Bonus Scheme set up for this Authority by Associated Industrial Consultants Limited following Work Study continued in operation. Consequent upon the delivery of the continuous loading 37 cubic yard Paxit IIIA the collection schedules for the three main rounds were adjusted.

The following is a brief indication of the changes introduced.

No. 1 Round.

Leverhouse Estate and Vicarsfield Estate added. Argyle Road and Towngate/Hough Lane area removed from schedule (it had been intended to remove the Towngate area from a Friday collection as soon as possible as this coincided with the busiest shopping day of the week).

No. 2 Round.

Addition of Lowerhouse Estate and part of Wade Hall Estate previously served by No. 3 Round. This was the round receiving the new Dennis Paxit IIIA vehicle. Due to easier loading and reduced number of journeys to the tip the round was able to take in these extra houses without any significant increase in the work load.



No. 3 Round.

Towngate/Hough Lane and Argyle Road areas added along with Peacock Hall Estate. Leverhouse and Vicarsfield Estates and part of Wade Hall Estate removed.

These re-arrangements which were carried out in conjunction with our own Work Study Officer resulted in a considerable tidying up of the original scheme and reduced some overlapping.

Salvage trailers continued in use on these three rounds which, in addition to increasing the amount of salvage collected allows a vehicle to serve more houses before filling and has the same effect as obtaining a vehicle of greater capacity. The trailers used were approximately 6 cubic yards in capacity and cost £107 each.

It is perhaps of interest to relate the amount of sickness and absence, particularly in connection with a task which has to be carried out throughout the year in all weather conditions to maintain the weekly service. We lost 3,149 man hours due to certified sickness which gives an average rate of 7.69% and absences of 271 hours giving a rate of 0.66%. In round figures it will be seen that on average 2 additional men are required for each 25 in order to maintain the service at working strength.

Considerable attention was given during the year to an appraisal of the cost of house refuse collection and disposal. In the light of the Consultant's Report that in addition to increased wages for the men there would also be a financial saving to the Local Authority, the Treasurer submitted a detailed analysis of expenditure for the half year ended 30th September 1965 which was immediately before the introduction of the Incentive Bonus Scheme and the half year ended 31st March 1966 which was immediately after the introduction of the Incentive Bonus Scheme. He also gave costs for the full year of 1964/65 as well as 1966/67. These figures showed that there was an increase in the cost of wages for house refuse collection from £4,928 for the six months ended 30th September 1965 to £6,088 for the six months ended 31st March 1966. Further detailed reports were prepared by myself and the Clerk of the Council on various aspects of the Scheme.

Cost of Cleansing Service

The following information which has been obtained from the Treasurer's Abstract of Accounts shows the net cost of the Cleansing Service for 1966/67 as compared with 1965/66. The year 1965/66 includes six months operation of the Incentive Bonus Scheme.



<u>1966/67</u>			<u>1965/66</u>	
<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>
<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>		<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
21,954	53	Refuse Collection (incl. Incentive Bonus 1965/66)	19,112	53
2,529	214	Refuse Disposal	1,840	223
		<u>Salvage</u>		
3,214	4,153	Paper, Textiles, etc.	2,853	3,430
-	-	Kitchen Waste	1,338	1,344
122	-	Salvage Bonus	306	-
		General Expenses (Tools, Clothing etc.)	111	-
<u>412</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>111</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>£28,231</u>	<u>£4,420</u>		<u>£25,560</u>	<u>£5,050</u>
<u>£23,811</u>		<u>NET COST OF SERVICE</u>	<u>£20,510</u>	

The following table has been prepared to show a breakdown of the total net cost of the refuse collection service expressed in terms of cost per week for each house in the District and comparisons are made in five yearly intervals from 1952/53.

	<u>Cost per Week per House</u>		
	s.	d.	
1952/53		6½	
1957/58		8½	
1962/63		10½	*
1964/65		11½	*
1965/66	1	1½	*
1966/67	1	3	*

\* These figures include the cost of the Municipal Bin Scheme.

We have operated a Municipal owned Dustbin Scheme since 1949 which is now an integral part of the Public Cleansing Service. It is perhaps worthwhile to mention from time to time that this is a replacement service on the basis of one bin per rated premises. All new property, including houses, are required to have the first dustbin provided from other sources. We have been providing rubber lids on all bins for the last seven years and, therefore, approximately half those in the District enjoy the advantages they bring, i.e. ease of fitting and freedom from noise.



We have been supplying 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cubic feet bins to British Standard Specification No. 792/1947 but owing to the increasing volume of refuse being produced by almost every household in the District it was becoming apparent that consideration would have to be given to supplying dustbins to the higher rated capacity of 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  cubic feet.

The actual cost of this service in terms of a ld rate over the last decade is shown below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Actual Cost</u> <u>£</u>	<u>Cost in terms of ld Rate</u> <u>pence</u>
1957/58	751	1.00
1958/59	706	0.92
1959/60	566	0.59 *
1960/61	387	0.40
1961/62	615	0.62
1962/63	831	0.82
1963/64	607	0.21 *
1964/65	569	0.20
1965/66	619	0.20
1966/67	726	0.23

\* The product of a ld rate was considerably increased following re-valuation in the years indicated and this had the effect of reducing the cost in terms of the ld rate.

#### Disposal

The whole of the refuse, both trade and household, arising during the year was deposited at the Dawson Lane Tip. We have been in occupation there some 12 years and whilst an exact date for completion cannot be given its life is now rapidly drawing to a close. In the meantime our attentions must be directed to finding an alternative source. It is extremely unlikely that we shall find any facilities so conveniently placed as Dawson Lane.

One large rubber manufacturing firm in the District made alternative arrangements during the year for the disposal of their waste material. In some respects this was a welcome decision for us in that much less rubber would require to be dealt with on the tip - a material which in addition to being difficult to deal with is a considerable fire hazard.



On the other hand in addition to rubber we obtained fairly large quantities of small cinder from their boilers which over the years had been used for top cover. As this material also ceased to be delivered to the tip it was necessary to find some other form of covering material. Whilst our Weatherill 12H shovel was satisfactory for dealing with most operations on the tip it could not cope with the task of excavating cover from the site. Our existing shovel was of the two wheel drive type but as there had been a considerable development by manufacturers in producing the smaller four wheel drive shovel and as this type was better able to excavate, owing to increased traction, a decision was made to replace our existing shovel with a suitable four wheel drive type during the year 1968/69.

We continued to experience considerable damage from the activities of unauthorised persons gaining access to the tip and sorting over material deposited there. Whilst this is an offence under the provisions of Section 76 of the Public Health Act 1936 they are difficult to apprehend as they tend to make their appearance either early in the morning before the shovel operator has arrived or in the evening after he has left for the day. A further problem caused by such persons is the accidental or even in some cases deliberate lighting of fires which are extremely difficult to deal with as the only effective method is to smother by using large quantities of clay, soil, sand etc. Further problems arose over the disposal of derelict cars some of which arrived on the tip by arrangement with the Department and many others merely dumped by unauthorised persons and often in extremely inaccessible positions. This problem is further discussed in the paragraph dealing with the Civic Amenities Act.

One rubber firm continued to bring their waste material to the tip and we also provided facilities for casual loads to be dealt with from building and ancillary operations being carried out within the District. We had of necessity to refuse to allow large quantities of spoil from being deposited in order to conserve as long as possible the life of the tip. Where, however, the type of material would be useful for final top cover we were still accepting it.



The total income received from the receipt of trade refuse is shown in the following table which gives a running total since the inception of the Dawson Lane Tip in 1956.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income from Tipping Charges</u>	<u>Total Rent Paid</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
1956/62	1,867	1,265
1962/63	433	240
1963/64	377	240
1964/65	327	240
1965/66	223	240
1966/67	<u>214</u>	<u>240</u>
	<u>3,441</u>	<u>2,465</u>

#### Civic Amenities Act 1967

Part III of the above Act makes a considerable impact on the duties of local authorities insofar as removal of refuse is concerned and should also have a salutary effect upon those persons who have been in the habit of depositing unwanted refuse in unauthorised places, as very stiff penalties for contraventions have been made. These are summarised in the digest of new legislation shown at the end of Dr. Walker's Report.

As from the 27th August 1967 it is an offence for any person who, without lawful authority, abandons on any land in the open air any rubbish which he has brought for the purpose of leaving it there. Rubbish will include a vehicle.

As from that date the local authority are given powers to remove any rubbish other than a motor vehicle from any land provided notice has been given to the person occupying the land. The manner of giving notice is prescribed by Regulations. Provision is also made for the local authority to recover their expenses but only from the person who deposited the thing and not from the occupier of the land.

As from the 27th January 1968 the local authority will have power to remove any motor vehicle which has been abandoned in their area. A notice will have to be given to the occupier of the land of their intentions. Where a local authority does propose to remove a vehicle and destroy it a notice is to be affixed to it for a period to be prescribed



stating their intention. As a safeguard for innocent owners the Act contemplates the removal of other apparently abandoned motor vehicles to a place where they can be kept under safe custody and steps have to be taken to find the owner before the vehicle is disposed of. Where a vehicle is removed the local authority will be entitled to recover from the person responsible the charges incurred in removing it, for keeping it in safe custody and also for the cost of its disposal if appropriate.

Before the 27th August 1968 it shall be the duty of a local authority to provide places where refuse (other than refuse falling to be disposed of in the course of a business) may be deposited, free of charge, by residents and also by other persons on payment of such charges as the authority think fit. The Act requires that any place provided shall be situate either within their area or reasonably accessible to residents and the local authority may also determine the type of refuse to be left there. They may also provide plant and apparatus for the disposal of this material. Should the local authority decide that they will not be able to undertake these duties by the above date the Minister has to be informed not later than the 31st May 1968 giving their reasons for requiring a further period.

This considerably tidies up the previous legislation on such matters. It is also quite obvious that the Authority will find itself involved in additional expenditure, firstly in dealing with abandoned rubbish as it is usually very difficult to trace this to its original owners and secondly in providing places within the District for the depositing of refuse. Apart from providing a place on the tip where persons may bring their refuse, which would only be a temporary expedient, the cost of providing suitable containers as well as a means of removing them for emptying purposes could cost a considerable sum.



## Salvage

The following table shows the amount of waste paper collected and despatched to the Mills in the three grades as compared with 1966 for the twelve months ending 31st December 1967.

	1967			1966		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Mixed Waste	211	12	1	289	10	0
Fibreboard Containers	155	11	1	104	14	1
White Newspapers	73	8	2	59	10	1
T O T A L	440	12	0	453	14	2

This gives a percentage of the total weight in each grade as follows and comparisons are made with 1966 and 1965.

	1967	1966	1965
Mixed Waste	48%	64%	68%
Fibreboard Containers	35%	23%	20%
White Newspapers	17%	13%	12%

We have been carrying out a policy of increasing segregation of the three grades, partly at the request of the Board Mills as this allows better control of the finished product and partly because they pay more for the fibreboard and white newspaper grades.

As from the 3rd April 1967 there was a reduction in the price paid for two of the grades and these are shown on the following page along with the prices previously obtained.

	<u>Up to and Incl.</u> <u>2nd April</u>	<u>With effect from</u> <u>3rd April</u>
Fibreboard Containers -	£10. 5s. Od. Per Ton	£10. 0s. Od.
White Newspapers -	£9. 0s. Od. Per Ton	£9. 0s. Od.
Mixed Papers -	£8. 15s. Od. Per Ton	£8. 0s. Od.

There was a slight reduction in the weight despatched of approximately 13 tons and this, along with the lower price operative for nine months of the year, brought about a reduced income. This was, however, cushioned to some extent by those grades which had not been reduced so drastically in price and for which an increased tonnage had been collected during 1967. The overall effect of this was a reduction in income from £4,142 in 1966 to £3,960 in 1967.

---oOo---





